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POPULATION CHANGE IN MASSACHUSETTS

1970-1980

Part II: The Spanish Language Background Population

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Marie A. Matava, Commissioner
Department of Social Services
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Boston, MA 02114

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SUMMARY

The major findings of this report are that:

- The proportion of the total statewide population that are persons from Spanish language backgrounds and Blacks increased by 52% between 1970 and 1980, but both minority groups remain small relative to the total population in Massachusetts.

- In 1970 persons from Spanish language backgrounds composed slightly more than one quarter (27.0 percent) of the two largest minority groups in the Commonwealth; in 1980 this proportion was almost forty (39.0) percent.

- The Spanish language background population is the fastest growing ethnic group in Massachusetts.

- Outside Boston, the Spanish language background population is the largest minority group in Massachusetts.

- The Spanish language background population is larger than the Black population in a majority of medium and large size cities and towns.

- Although the proportion of persons from Spanish language backgrounds who live in medium and large size cities has increased from sixty-six (66.0) to seventy-four (74.0) percent between 1970 and 1980, it is still more dispersed than is the Black population.

- The growth of the Spanish language background population has occurred in all geographic regions of the Commonwealth, and in all Regions of the Department of Social Services.

- All Service Areas in Massachusetts, except the Newton Area, experienced increases in the number of persons from Spanish language backgrounds.

INTRODUCTION

This report examines changes in the population of people from Spanish-language backgrounds in Massachusetts between 1970 and 1980, as counted by the U.S. Census. Since the definition of such persons changed from 1970 to 1980 and the accurate identification of this population group has its own problems, there is a detailed section on the methodology used in this study. The information on the Spanish language population is then presented for the Commonwealth as a whole, for the Regions and Areas of the Department of Social Services, and for cities and towns in Massachusetts. After the tables and findings are discussed, the Conclusion examines some of the broad implications of this study.

METHODOLOGY AND RELATED PROBLEMS

In the 1980 Census of Population, all persons were asked the following question:

7. Is this person of Spanish/ Hispanic origin or descent? Fill one circle.	o No (not Spanish/Hispanic) o Yes, Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano o Yes, Puerto Rican o Yes, Cuban o Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic

The instructions for answering this question were:

> A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person identifies his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.

Thus, in 1980, persons identified themselves as being of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent, for purposes of the census. In 1970, those of Hispanic origin were identified as such by the census official.

In writing this report, we had to confront the problem of an accurate description for groups from Spanish language backgrounds. Many of the terms which are popular in describing this population, such as "Hispanic," "Spanish," or "Spanish Origins" are not the most appropriate to use. Dr. David E. Hayes-Bautista, an editor and board member for the American Journal of Public Health, has stated

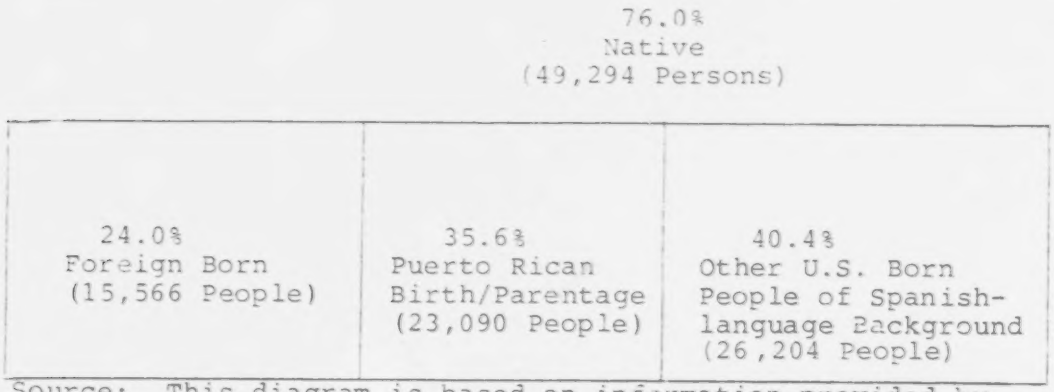
that,"The terms currently in vogue--"Hispanic" and "Spanish Origin"--are both misleading, stereotypical, and (one hates to use this trite term in the 1980's, but it is still true) racist."[2] Spanish speaking groups in the United States are differentiated from each other not only socio-economically, but also historically.[3]

Massachusetts presents a special problem in that there are a myriad of groups from Spanish language backgrounds residing here. Unlike some states in the Southwestern part of the United States where Mexican-Americans are clearly the dominant 'Spanish-language background' group, Miami, Florida where Cubans outnumber other Spanish-speaking groups by far, or New York City where Puerto Ricans are predominant among these groups, Massachusetts has a more balanced representation of the various Spanish speaking groups. Due to these reasons we believe the description, "persons from Spanish language backgrounds" or "Latino" are the most appropriate ones to use. It includes not only persons whose dominant language is Spanish, but also persons identified as having "Spanish Origins" in the U.S. Census of 1970, or who identified themselves as such in the U.S. Census of 1980.

Puerto Ricans, however, do comprise the largest Spanish language sub-group in Massachusetts. The U.S. Bureau of the Census reported that 64,860 persons from Spanish language backgrounds resided in Massachusetts in 1970. Approximately thirty-five percent of all persons from Spanish language backgrounds were reported as

of 'Puerto Rican birth or parentage." Other sub-groups in this broad category included Mexican-Americans, Cubans, Dominicans and various other groups from Central America.

FIG. 1 PEOPLE FROM SPANISH LANGUAGE BACKGROUNDS IN MASSACHUSETTS BY PLACE OF BIRTH AND PUERTO RICAN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE, 1970.



Source: This diagram is based on information provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 GENERAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS Final Report PC(1)-C23 Massachusetts

The proportion of Puerto Ricans reported here may be too low for the larger cities, especially Boston. Representatives of human service agencies working with Latino clients in Boston were interviewed in order to survey their reaction to this information. Most of the interviewees responded that Puerto Ricans, as a proportion of the total Spanish language background population in Boston, seem to range between sixty and seventy-five percent. This is similar to the results of a survey conducted by Action for Boston Community Development (ABCD) in 1971. This survey reported that Puerto Ricans comprised approximately sixty (60.4) percent of the total Latino population. It also found that almost one quarter (24.8 percent) of this populations was "Cuban" and 13.8 percent were classified as "Other Latin."

TABLE I ORIGINS FOR THE 1971 SPANISH LANGUAGE BACKGROUND POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH OR PLACE OF RESIDENCE DURING CHILDHOOD.

Country	Number of Respondents	%
Continental U.S.	7	0.9
Puerto Rico	445	60.4
Cuba	183	24.8
Other Latin Country	102	13.8
	737	99.9

Source: Action for Boston Community Development "Boston's Spanish Speaking Community: Findings of a Field Survey" February 1973, p.9.

In 1980, persons with origins in Puerto Rico were again the largest group in the Spanish-language population of Massachusetts (53 percent), followed by persons identifying themselves as "Other Spanish." Mexicans and Cubans were still a minority of the population. (See Table II)

TABLE II ORIGIN OF THE 1980 SPANISH LANGUAGE BACKGROUND POPULATION IN MASSACHUSETTS BY CATEGORY OF ORIGIN.

Country of Origin	No.	%
Mexican	7,874	5.5%
Puerto Rican	74,910	53.0
Cuban	7,009	5.0
Other Spanish*	51,587	36.5
	141,380	100.0%

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1980--Summary Tape File 3A.

* "Other Spanish" comprises persons from Spain, Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, and persons who identified themselves generally as Latino, Spanish-American, Spanish, Hispanic, etc. The census notes: "Available evidence suggests that some persons of Brazilian, Cape Verdean, and Portuguese origin reported themselves as "Other Spanish" in the 1980 Census. This may have contributed to the substantial number of 'Other Spanish' persons in states such as Massachusetts and Rhode Island." (1980 Census of Population: Supplementary Report: Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980)

Another problem concerned the reliability of Census estimates for this group in 1970. The counting of individuals from Spanish language backgrounds has presented unique problems to the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Resistance to census counts on the part of some members from this group, the presence of so-called "illegal immigrants" and both the variety and diversity of Spanish speaking population sub-groups are some factors which have contributed to difficulties obtaining accurate counts.[4] Although unable to determine the actual amount, the U.S. Bureau of the Census recognizes that this group has been undercounted to a greater extent than have whites or Blacks.[5] Despite improvements in enumeration techniques between 1970 and 1980, civic organizations and researchers continue to claim that people from Spanish language backgrounds are substantially undercounted at the local and state level.[6]

While the 1980 count seems "better" than the one in 1970, a problem now exists with the comparability of figures for both years.[7] The U.S. Bureau of the Census reported this:

> Spanish identification is different in 1980 from that in 1970 in two important respects. First, there is a single item defining the Spanish populatin using self-identification. In 1970 there was a similar item on one type of questionnaire but for most purposes the definition depended on more "objective" measures involving mother tongue and courtry of origin of first-and second-generation immigrants. Staff identification has proved to be more satisfactory and is now used exclusively. Second, the Spanish-origin question is on the complete count questionnaire in 1980 whereas in 1970 Spanish origin data were derivable only on a sample basis.[8]

This means, therefore, that there is "no exact comparability" between both counts,[9] throwing doubt on the magnitude of population changes calculated for the 1970-1980 period.

A problem also exists when comparing the number of Latinos with the numbers of Blacks and whites. Persons with Spanish language backgrounds could have also been included in the Black, white, or 'other' racial grouping.* This makes it difficult to compare Latinos with other racial groups; there is a possibility of double-counting Latinos when such comparisons are made. Due to the small percentage of Latinos in the "white" and "Black" categories in 1970, we can make qualified comparisons of these groups to each other. The U.S. Bureau of the Census has suggested that this may be less of a problem for 1980 than in 1970 since a significant proportion of Latinos chose the 'other' racial category rather than 'Black' or 'white.'[10] When persons from Spanish language backgrounds are compared to Blacks and whites in this Report the above points should be considered.

The problems outlined above should caution the reader. The available evidence does suggest that this population experienced much growth between 1970 and 1980 in Massachusetts, but it is not certain how accurate the report of this growth is. The information in this report has been organized in ways which should minimize the effects of the problems outlined above.

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* The U.S. Bureau of the Census reported that in 1970 "the category 'white' included persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories on the questionnaire, but entered Mexican, Puerto Rican, or a response suggesting Indo-European stock." Census of Population: 1970 GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS Final Report PC-(L)-B23 (Massachusetts), Appendix B.

The tables in this Report seek to show change in the population of Blacks and persons from Spanish language backgrounds according to geographic and service units utilized by the Department of Social Services. These groups were generally compared to 'whites.' "In some instances, the category "whites and others" will be used.

The population changes of minorities other than the two already mentioned are not analyzed in this report. There are a few places where Chinese, Cape Verdean or Haitian residents are as numerically significant as the Spanish language background population and Blacks. The total proportion of these population sub-groups however, remains small; the U.S. Bureau of the Census also reported the presence of 57,244 persons from American Indian, Eskimo, Aleutian, Asian and Pacific Islander backgrounds in Massachusetts. This represents less than one percent of the total population of the Commonwealth.

The count for 1980 was obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Persons by Race and Spanish Origin and Housing Units: 1980," Advance Reports PHC80-V-23 (Massachusetts). Various federal census reports were used to derive the number of persons from Spanish language backgrounds and Blacks in 1970. The tables were compiled from the following documents: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 GENERAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS Final Report PC(1)-C23 (Massachusetts); GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS Final Report PC(1)-B23 (Massachusetts); DETAILED CHARACTERISTICS Final Report PC(1)-D23 (Massachusetts); Census of Population and Housing: 1970 CENSUS TRACTS Final Report PHC (1)-29 (Boston, MA. SMSA); and Census of Population and Housing: 1980 CENSUS TRACTS P.L. 94-171 Counts (Suffolk County, MA.).

The total numbers of Blacks and of people from Spanish language backgrounds may vary slightly in some of the documents which were used; this is because figures for a particular characteristic in various tables may have been derived from different samples.* For example, totals compiled from census tract information varied slightly from totals reported in other documents. In another instance, the total population of Blacks in Boston was reported differently in the "GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS" and the "SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS." In any case, the variations between similar tables are very small.

Two tables are provided in the Appendix. The first lists the total population of Massachusetts according to the Regions and Areas used by the Department of Social Services. The other table provides the change in population for cities and towns with at least 50,000 persons.

* See U.S. Bureau of Census, Census of Population: 1970 Vol.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION Part 23 (Massachusetts), Introduction.

FINDINGS

This section presents information about the white, Black, and Spanish language background population in Massachusetts in 1970 and 1980. It examines changes in the Commonwealth as a whole, for Regions and Areas used by the Department of Social Services, and for some cities and towns, including the City of Boston.

Massachusetts

The total population of Massachusetts did not change much between 1970 and 1980. While the number of whites residing in the Commonwealth declined, the populations of Blacks and people from Spanish language backgrounds increased in size between 1970 and 1980.

- Compared to Blacks and whites, people from Spanish language backgrounds increased at a relatively rapid rate. The number of whites declined by two (2.0) percent, and Blacks increased by more than one quarter (27.5 percent). The number of persons from Spanish language backgrounds, however, more than doubled (117.6 percent). See Table III for details.

TABLE III POPULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, 1970-1980.

Race/Ethnicity	Number of Persons 1970	1980	% Change 1970-1980
WHITES	5,477,624	5,362,836	-2.0
BLACKS	173,341	221,032	+27.5
LATINOS	64,657	140,712	+117.6
TOTAL POPULATION	5,715,622	5,738,309*	1.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS Final Report PC(1)-B23 (Massachusetts); GENERAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS Final Report PC(1)-C23 (Massachusetts); and Census of Population and Housing: 1980 ADVANCE REPORTS Final Population and Housing Unit Counts PHC 80-V-23 (Massachusetts).

* This total includes Blacks, Whites and 'Other' Races; people from Spanish language backgrounds may be included in any of these categories.

Despite the relatively rapid rate of increase for Blacks and Latinos, these groups did not significantly increase their share of the total population in Massachusetts.

- The proportion of Blacks in the total population increased slightly between 1970 and 1980. In the latter year, less than four (3.9) percent of Massachusetts' total population was Black.
- The proportion of Latinos more than doubled, but it is still a small population sub-group. In 1980, less than three (2.5) percent of the Commonwealth's total population came from Spanish language backgrounds. See Table IV.

TABLE IV DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, 1970-1980.

RACE/ETHNICITY	Percent Distribution (%) 1970	1980
WHITES	95.8	93.6
BLACKS	3.1	3.9
LATINOS	1.1	2.5

Source: Table III

Boston

The total population of Boston declined between 1970 and 1980. The number of whites in Boston decreased by one quarter (25.0 percent); the Black and Latino population increased by 21.0 and 101.0 percent, respectively.

- The Spanish language background population in Boston increased five times faster than did the Black population. In 1970 the Black community in this city was almost six times larger than the Spanish language background population; in 1980 it was but three and a half times larger.

- The rate of growth for Blacks and Latinos in Boston was not as great as it was in the rest of the Commonwealth. Not including Boston, Blacks increased by 38.0 percent in Massachusetts between 1970 and 1980, while the Latino population increased by more than one hundred and twenty (124.0) percent.

The proportion of Boston's residents represented by these populations increased significantly between 1970 and 1980. In 1980, the two groups together comprised almost one-third (28.0%) of the city's total population; in 1970 these two groups comprised less than one fifth (19.0) percent of the population.

- The Black population increased from 16.1 percent to 22.6 percent of the total city population between 1970 and 1980.

- Latinos increased their share of the total population at the greatest rate. In the first year, less than three (2.8) percent of the population was Latino, by 1980 this figure increased to more than six (6.4) percent. See Tables V and VI.

TABLE V POPULATION OF BOSTON AND MASSACHUSETTS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, 1970-1980.

RACE/ETHNICITY/PLACE	Number of Persons 1970	1980	% Change 1970-1980
BOSTON			
Blacks	104,707	126,229	+21.0
Whites	524,709	393,937	-25.0
Latinos	17,984	36,068	+101.0
OUTSIDE BOSTON			
Blacks	68,669	95,050	+38.0
Whites	4,968,899	4,968,899	+1.0
Latinos	46,876	104,975	+124.0
MASSACHUSETTS			
Blacks	173,341	221,032	+27.5
Whites	5,477,624	5,362,836	-2.0
Latinos	64,657	140,712	+117.6

Source: Compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS Final Report PC(1)-B23 (Massachusetts) and Table II.

TABLE VI DISTRIBUTION OF BOSTON'S POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, 1970-1980.

RACE/ ETHNICITY	1970 Number of Persons	1970 % Distribution* of Total City	1980 Number of Persons	1980 % Distribution Of Total City
Blacks	104,707	16.2	126,229	22.6
Whites	524,709	81.0	393,937	70.8
Latino	17,984	2.8	36,068	6.4
Total	647,400		562,994*	

Source: Op. Cit., Table III.

* As noted in the Methodology, some persons from Spanish language backgrounds may be included with "Blacks" or "whites." The distributions reported here are ratios of Blacks, Whites, and Latinos to the total population.

CITIES AND TOWNS

This part of the Report examines changes in the size of Massachusetts' Spanish language background population in various cities and towns. We found that there were relatively few Latinos in places with a total population of less than fifty thousand persons (Chelsea was the exception). Most Latinos in 1970 and 1980 were found in medium and large size cities. The growth of the Spanish language background population was not confined to any particular section of Massachusetts. This group increased in most of the Commonwealth's medium and large size cities.* (See Table VII)

- Almost three quarters (74.0 percent) of the total Spanish language background, or 103,744 persons, resided in medium or large cities or towns in 1980. Ten years earlier sixty-six (66.0) percent of this group lived in medium and large cities or towns.

- In most cities with at least fifty thousand persons, the Spanish language background population grew between 1970 and 1980, while the total population declined. In a few other places the total population may be increasing, but not as fast as the Latino.

- Five cities and towns with a total population of at least fifty thousand people experienced no change or decreased in the number of Latinos; in Chicopee this group declined by thirty (30.0) percent between 1970 and 1980; in Medford it declined by six (6.0) percent; Newton, by fourteen (13.6) percent, and Quincy by seven (7.0) percent. The city of Pittsfield experienced no change in the size of its Spanish language background population.

* We define a 'small' city or town as one with less than fifty thousand persons; a 'medium' size city or town is defined as one with a population of at least fifty thousand, but less than one hundred thousand; a 'large' city has a population of one hundred thousand people or more.

- Eighteen cities and towns with at least fifty thousand persons experienced growth in the number of persons from Spanish language backgrounds. Fall River, which had 220 Latinos in 1970, increased by the greatest amount, almost ten fold (894.0). A few medium and large cities and towns had increases of three hundred percent or more, e.g., Lawrence (342.5 percent), Lowell (324.9 percent), and New Bedford (293.0 percent).

- While Boston had the greatest number of persons from Spanish language backgrounds (36,068) in 1980, Lawrence and Holyoke are the two cities of 50,000 or more people, with the largest proportions of Latinos. In Lawrence, more than sixteen (16.3) percent of the population is Latino and in Holyoke this figure is almost fourteen (13.8) percent.*

- In 1970, only Boston and Springfield had five thousand or more Latinos in the population; by 1980 eight cities could be so described: Boston, Springfield, Lawrence, Worcester, Holyoke, Lowell, New Bedford, and Cambridge.

A small city with a relatively high proportion of Latinos is Chelsea. In 1980 the total population of this city was 25,431 persons; fourteen percent of all City residents, or 3,551 persons, reported Spanish language backgrounds.

TABLE VII PEOPLE OF SPANISH LANGUAGE BACKGROUNDS IN PLACES OF 50,000 PERSONS OR MORE, 1970-1980

	Number of Persons 1970	Number of Persons 1980	% Change 1970-1980	% Share of City/Town Population	% Change in Total Population 1970-1980.
Arlington	220	462	+110.0%	0.8%	-9.9%
Boston	17,384	36,068	+100.5	6.4	-12.2
Brockton	936	2,142	+128.8	2.3	+6.9
Brookline	667	1,162	+ 74.2	2.1	-8.2
Cambridge	1,954	4,536	+132.1	4.5	-5.0
Chicopee	899	629	- 30.0	1.1	-17.3
Fall River	220	2,187	+894.0	2.4	-4.5
Framingham	1,237	2,186	+ 76.7	3.4	+1.7
Holyoke	1,870	6,163	+229.7	13.8	-10.8
Lawrence	2,327	10,296	+342.5	16.3	-5.6
Lowell	1,079	4,585	+324.9	5.0	-1.9
Lynn	953	1,998	+109.7	2.3	-13.1
Malden	302	529	+ 75.2	0.9	-4.9
Medford	437	411	- 6.0	0.7	-9.8
New Bedford	1,144	4,487	+293.0	4.6	-3.2
Newton	1,333	1,147	- 13.6	1.4	-8.4
Pittsfield	272	273	*	0.5	-8.8
Quincy	564	524	- 7.0	0.6	-3.7
Somerville	701	1,530	+118.3	2.0	-12.8
Springfield	5,456	13,804	+153.0	9.0	-7.1
Waltham	529	1,417	+167.9	2.4	-5.5
Weymouth	166	319	+ 92.2	0.5	+1.8
Worcester	1,974	6,877	+310.8	4.3	-8.4
TOTAL	42,924	103,744			

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 GENERAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS Final Report PC(1)-C23(Massachusetts) and Census of Population and Housing: 1980 ADVANCE REPORTS Final Population and Housing Unit Counts PHC80-V-23(Massachusetts).

* Only cities with at least two hundred (200) Latinos in 1970 are included in this list.

People from Spanish language backgrounds comprise the largest minority group in fourteen of the twenty-three cities and towns with populations of 50,000 or more people.

- In a few medium and large cities and towns, Black and Latino populations are similar in size: Newton, Brookline, Chicopee, Quincy, Somerville and Weymouth.

- In fourteen cities and towns including Worcester, New Bedford, Somerville, Framingham, Fall River, Holyoke Lowell and Lawrence, Latinos outnumbered Blacks in 1980.

- In addition to Boston, Blacks outnumbered Latinos in seven medium and large cities and towns that had at least two hundred people from Spanish language backgrounds: Brockton, Cambridge, Lynn, Malden, Medford, Pittsfield, and Springfield.

- In 1980 an overwhelming majority (87.0 percent) of Blacks lived in the medium and large cities and towns of Massachusetts. 73 percent of the Spanish language background population in Massachusetts lived in medium and large cities.

  (See Table VIII.)

TABLE VIII BLACKS AND PEOPLE FROM SPANISH LANGUAGE BACKGROUNDS BY PLACES OF 50,000 PERSONS OR MORE, 1980.

City/Town	Number of Latinos	% Share of City/Town Population	Number of Blacks	% Share of City/Town Population
Arlington	2	0.9%	272	0.6%
Boston	36,068	6.-	126,.29	22.4
Brockton	2,142	2.3	+,929	5.2
Brookline	1,162	2.1	1,080	2.0
Cambridge	+,236	+.8	10,+18	10.9
Chicopee	629	1.1	382	0.7
Fall River	2,187	2.4	427	0.5
Framingham	2,186	3.4	1,525	2.3
Holyoke	6,165	13.3	1,045	2.3
Lawrence	10,296	16.3	1,362	2.2
Lowell	4,385	5.0	1,205	1.3
Lynn	1,398	2.5	3,048	3.9
Malden	529	0.9	998	1.9
Medford	411	0.7	1,634	2.8
New Bedford	4,497	4.6	2,620	2.7
Newton	1,147	1.4	1,300	1.6
Pittsfield	273	0.5	1,244	2.4
Quincy	524	0.6	203	0.2
Somerville	1,530	2.0	1,398	1.8
Springfield	13,804	9.0	25,219	16.5
Waltham	1,+17	2.4	909	1.0
Weymouth	319	0.5	244	0.4
Worcester	6,877	+.3	4,625	2.9
TOTAL	103,774		191,996	

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, Census of Population and Housing: 1980 ADVANCE REPORTS Final Population and Housing Unit Counts PHC 80-V-23 (Massachusetts)

REGIONS

The Department of Social Services divides Massachusetts into six administrative Regions. These include:

Region I - Western Massachuseets

Region II - Central Massachusetts

Region III - Merrimack Valley/North Shore

Region IV - Greater Boston

Region V - Southeastern Massachusetts, Cape Cod and Islands

Region VI - Boston and Brookline

From 1970 to 1980, the Spanish language background population increased faster than the Black population in all Regions except Region IV. (See Table IX.) In four of the six Regions the combined proportions of Blacks and people from Spanish language backgrounds remains very small or no greater than four (4.0) percent of the Region's total population.

- Region I is second to the Boston Region in percent people from Spanish language backgrounds (3.2%), although the population is not quite as large as that of Region III. The Latino population increase is the second lowest rate of the six Regions.

- In Region II the number of persons from Spanish language backgrounds is greater than the number of Blacks. Between 1970 and 1980 the rate of increase for the Black population was 49.0 percent, but the Latino population increased by more than one and a half times (160.0 percent).

- Latinos outnumber Blacks in Region III; in 1970 they did so, but only by a slight margin. By 1980, Latinos increased to 28,337 people from 11,048 people in 1970. This an increase of 156.0 percent; Blacks increased by 40 percent, or from 9,200 people in 1970 to 12,861 people ten years later.

- Region IV was the only Region where the percentage increase in the Black population was (68.0 percent) even slightly greater than the increase for the Latino population (66.0 percent).

- In Region V, Latinos replaced Blacks as the largest minority group between 1970 and 1980. Latinos increased by 255.0 percent, while the Black population grew in size by 23.0 percent, an almost ten fold difference in rate of increase.

- Only in Region VI do Blacks and persors from Spanish language backgrounds comprise a relatively significant portion of the Region's total population. Together they account for more than a quarter (27.0%) of the entire Region's population.

- Latinos have not been as concentrated in Region VI as have Blacks. In 1970, a majority (61.0 percent) of all Blacks in Massachusetts lived in this Region; by 1980 this proportion decreased slightly (58.0 percent). But only one fourth (26.0 percent) of all Latinos live in Region VI; ten years earlier twenty eight (28.0) percent of all persons from this group lived in this Region.

TABLE IX: POPULATION OF BLACKS AND PEOPLE FROM SPANISH LANGUAGE BACKGROUNDS BY REGION, 1970-1980.

	People of Spanish Language Backgrounds			% Share of Total Region	Blacks			% Share of Total Region
Regions	1970	1980	% Change	1980	1970	1980	%Change	1980
I	13,705	25,688	87.0	3.2	25,968	32,122	24.0	4.0
II	5,671	14,732	160.0	2.2	6,596	9,861	49.0	1.4
III	11,048	28,337	156.0	2.4	9,200	12,861	40.0	1.0
IV	11,482	19,003	66.0	1.4	13,894	23,343	68.0	1.7
V	4,513	16,023	255.0	1.6	12,737	15,707	23.0	1.5
VI	18,058	36,929	105.0	6.0	104,941	127,168	21.0	21.0
Total	64,477	140,712	118.0		173,336	221,062	28.0	

Source: Compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS Final Report PC(1)-B23 (Massachusetts); Census of Population and Housing: 1970 CENSUS TRACTS Final Report PHC(1)-29 (Boston, MA), and Census of Population and Housing: 1980 ADVANCE REPORTS Final Population and Housing Unit Counts PHC 80-V-23 (Massachusetts).

D.S.S. SERVICE AREAS

In addition to surveying changes in the Latino population in the areas delineated by the Department of Social Services, this section examines changes between the central city within a service area and the remainder of that service area. This will help to identify places within the D.S.S. areas where most of the population changes occurred. Population changes among Blacks and Latinos in these places are also compared. (See Tables X and XI)

The D.S.S. area with the greatest number of Latinos and the largest Black population in 1970 was Area 38, the Boston University Area; the second largest Latino population was in Area 4, the Springfield Area. By 1980, Area 37, the Boston/Brookline Area, was the largest and Springfield next for Latinos; Area 38 remained the area with the largest Black population. The service area with the greatest rate of growth in the Latino population during this ten year period is the Fall River Area (Area 33). The Marlborough Area (Area 23) experienced the fastest increase in the Black population (228.4 percent), although the initial base was relatively small (176 persons in 1970).

By 1980, seventeen(17) D.S.S. areas had a Latino population of two thousand or more; in 1970 there were eleven(11) such areas. In 1970 there were fourteen(14) areas with two thousand or more Blacks; by 1980 there were sixteen (16) such areas.

D.S.S. Service Areas (Cont'd)

- Within Region I, the Springfield Area(Area 4) had the largest population of Latinos. This area, along with Northampton-Greenfield(Area 2), grew at the most rapid pace; both areas more than doubled their Latino populations, between 1970 and 1980. In the Holyoke Area(Area 3) the number of Blacks decreased by one fifth (-19.6 percent) but Latinos increased by 84%.

- The Worcester Area (Area 10) had the second largest number of Latinos in Region II in 1970 and and the largest in 1980; this area's Latino population also increased at the fastest pace (315.0 percent) during the period under study. Area 10 contained the largest Black population in Region II in both years, but its Black population increased more slowly than three of the four other areas in Region II.

- In Region III, between 1970 and 1980, the Latino population in the Lawrence Area(Area 12) increased more than two fold (238.9 percent). This area also has the largest number of Latinos in the Region. The Lynn-Chelsea Area(Area 16) had the greatest number of Blacks in both 1970 and 1980, but as the Latino population did, the Black population increased at the fastest rate (104.7 percent) in the Lawrence Area.

- The Cambridge-Somerville Area(Area 22) was the largest in terms of the number of Latinos in Region IV. The rate of change for the City of Cambridge (132.1 percent) was slightly greater than the rate for the City of Somerville (118.3 percent), but three-quarters (74.0 percent) of the Latino population in this Area reside in Cambridge. Also, the Black population in this Area was larger than in other areas in the Region in 1970 and 1980.

- The Newton Area (Area 25) in Region IV was the only one in the Commonwealth which experienced a decline in the Latino population (15.8 percent) between 1970 and 1980. The Black population, however, increased by more than one third (37.1 percent) during this same period.

- The greatest number of Latinos in Region V are found in the New Bedford Area (Area 34). Here, the number of Latinos increased by more than two times (263.9 percent). The greatest rate of growth of the Latino population, however, occurred in the Fall River Area (Area 33). In this area, the Latino population grew from 311 persons in 1970 to 2,675 persons ten years later. This represents a rate of increase of 760.1 percent.* Some areas in this Region experienced a decline or no change in the Black population (Plymouth, Fall River, New Bedford, Cape Cod and the Islands). The largest Black population is found in the Brockton Area (Area 30), which also experienced the second fastest growth rate of Black population in the Region.

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* A survey of Area Directors conducted by the D.S.S. Hispanic Task Force found that the Fall River Area probably had a smaller Latino population than the U.S. Census indicated. This may be an instance where people of Portuguese language background identified themselves in the 1980 Census as "Other Hispanic."

TABLE X NUMBER OF PEOPLE OF SPANISH LANGUAGE BACKGROUND BY SERVICE AREA AND REGION, 1970-1980.

	Number of Persons		% Change	% Distribution	
	1970	1980	1970-1980	1970	1980
REGION II: WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS					
1. Pittsfield	834	972	16.5	1.3	0.8
2. Northampton/Greenfield	843	1,833	117.5	1.4	1.3
3. Belvi	4,033	7,456	84.9	6.2	5.3
4. Springfield	6,373	14,033	110.6	10.5	10.0
5. Westfield	1,282	1,597	27.6	2.0	1.0
	13,365	25,891	97.4	21.2	18.4
REGION III: CENTRAL MASSACHUSETTS					
6. Fitchburg	2,423	4,547	87.7	3.8	3.2
7. Gardner	NA	285			0.2
8. Blackstone Valley	437	1,070	144.9	0.7	0.8
9. South Central	782	1,566	100.5	1.2	1.1
10. Worcester	2,209	7,259	228.6	3.1	5.1
	5,851	14,727	139.6	9.2	10.5
REGION III: MERRIMAC VALLEY/NORTH SHORE					
11. Lowell	1,964	5,372	173.5	3.0	3.8
12. Lawrence	3,202	10,211	218.9	5.1	8.2
13. Haverhill	279	1,148	312.2	0.4	0.8
14. Cape Ann	259	663	142.9	0.4	0.4
15. Danvers/Salem	996	1,715	72.1	1.5	1.2
16. Lynn/Chelsea	2,685	6,413	131.4	4.2	4.4
17. Eastern Middlesex	343	840	86.5	0.6	0.5
18. Tri-City	1,215	1,409	16.0	1.9	1.0
	17,048	28,337	136.2	17.1	19.1
REGION IV: GREATER BOSTON					
19. Concord	266	478	106.6	0.6	0.6
20. Mystic Valley	1,185	1,601	35.1	1.8	1.1
21. Beaverbrook	1,102	2,175	97.1	1.7	1.2
22. Cambridge/Somerville	2,655	6,366	128.3	4.1	4.3
23. Marlborough	635	907	42.8	1.0	0.6
24. Framingham	1,764	2,962	67.9	2.7	2.1
25. Newton	2,113	1,757	-16.8	3.3	1.2
26. Norwood	422	979	130.6	0.7	0.7
27. Quincy	751	885	17.8	1.2	0.6
28. Coastal	467	799	64.0	0.8	2.0
	11,482	19,003	64.5	17.5	13.5
REGION V: S.E. MASS., CAPE & ISLANDS					
29. Attleboro	412	1,117	171.1	0.7	0.8
30. Brockton	1,237	3,122	152.4	1.9	2.2
31. Plymouth	288	794	175.7	0.5	0.5
32. Taunton	586	1,715	192.7	1.0	1.2
33. Fall River	311	2,075	760.1	0.5	1.9
34. New Bedford	1,503	5,469	263.9	2.3	3.9
35. Cape Cod and Islands	176	1,131	542.6	0.3	0.8
	4,213	15,023	255.0	7.0	11.3
REGION VI: BOSTON/BROOKLINE					
36. Boston State	2,784	5,170	85.9	4.3	3.7
37. Boston/Brookline	6,341	14,784	133.1	9.8	10.5
38. Boston University	6,591	12,312	86.8	10.2	8.7
39. Tufts-Bay Cove	1,262	3,082	144.2	2.0	2.2
40. Harbor	1,080	1,576	45.9	1.7	1.1
	18,058	36,929	104.5	28.0	26.2
STATEWIDE TOTAL:	64,657	140,712	117.6		

Source: Compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 GENERAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS Final Report PC(1)-C23 (Massachusetts); Census of Population and Housing: 1970 CENSUS TRACTS Final Report PHC(1)-29 (Boston MA SMSA); Census of Population and Housing: 1980 PHC 80-V-23 (Massachusetts); and Census of Population and Housing: 1980 CENSUS TRACTS P.L. 94-171 Counts (Suffolk County, Massachusetts).

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TABLE XI BLACK POPULATION BY SERVICE AREA AND REGION, 1970-1980

	Number of Persons		% Change	% Distribution	
	1970	1980	1970-1980	1970	1980
REGION II: WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS					
1. Pittsfield	1,304	2,435	86.7	0.7	1.0
2. Northampton/Greenfield	1,125	2,107	87.3	0.7	1.0
3. Chicopee	2,242	1,821	-18.8	1.3	0.9
4. Springfield	20,440	25,481	24.6	11.8	11.6
5. Westfield	254	554	118.1	0.1	0.3
TOTAL:	25,368	32,122	26.7	14.6	14.8
REGION III: CENTRAL MASSACHUSETTS					
6. Fitchburg	2,601	2,939	13.0	1.5	1.4
7. Gardner	75	141	88.0	20.1	0.1
8. Blackstone Valley	337	561	66.5	0.2	0.3
9. South Central	150	214	42.7	20.1	0.1
10. Worcester	3,412	4,899	43.5	2.0	2.2
TOTAL:	6,575	8,754	33.2	3.8	4.0
REGION IV: MERRIMAC VALLEY/NORTH SHORE					
11. Lowell	1,077	1,772	64.5	0.6	0.8
12. Lawrence	533	1,091	104.7	0.3	0.5
13. Haverhill	565	728	28.8	0.3	0.3
14. Cape Ann	214	264	70.0	0.1	0.2
15. Danvers/Salem	456	728	59.6	0.3	0.3
16. Lynn/Chelsea	2,064	4,109	37.8	1.2	1.9
17. Eastern Middlesex	175	274	56.6	0.1	0.2
18. Tri-City	2,814	3,191	11.8	1.6	1.5
TOTAL:	7,200	12,567	59.8	4.2	5.9
REGION IV: METROWEST BOSTON					
19. Concord	853	1,110	30.2	0.5	0.5
20. Mystic Valley	840	1,093	30.2	0.5	0.5
21. Beaverbrook	613	862	40.6	0.4	0.4
22. Cambridge/Somerville	7,018	11,816	68.4	4.0	5.4
23. Marlborough	176	579	228.4	0.1	0.3
24. Framingham	1,236	2,389	93.3	0.7	1.1
25. Newton	1,260	1,728	37.1	0.7	0.8
26. Norwood	937	1,749	85.3	0.5	0.7
27. Quincy	623	1,488	138.8	0.4	0.7
28. Coastal	452	577	27.8	0.2	0.3
TOTAL:	13,894	23,343	68.0	8.0	10.8
REGION V: S.E. MASS., CAPE & ISLANDS					
29. Attleboro	210	462	120.0	0.1	0.2
30. Brockton	3,032	6,826	104.9	2.0	3.1
31. Plymouth	1,298	1,291	0	0.7	0.6
32. Taunton	778	975	25.3	0.4	0.5
33. Fall River	553	532	-3.8	0.3	0.3
34. New Bedford	4,177	3,518	-15.7	2.4	1.6
35. Cape Cod and Islands	2,400	2,103	-12.3	1.4	1.0
TOTAL:	12,742	15,707	23.3	7.4	7.1
REGION VI: BOSTON/BROOKLINE					
36. Boston State	34,084	50,599	48.4	19.7	23.3
37. Boston/Brookline	10,259	15,318	49.3	5.9	7.0
38. Boston University	55,883	62,308	11.4	32.2	28.7
39. Tufts-Bay Cove	4,012	8,134	102.8	2.4	3.7
40. Harbor	701	759	8.0	0.4	0.4
TOTAL:	104,941	147,118	41.2	60.6	67.5
STATEWIDE TOTAL:	173,341	221,032	27.5	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 GENERAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS Final Report PC(1)-C23 (Massachusetts); Census of Population and Housing: 1970 CENSUS TRACTS Final Report PHC (1)-29 (Boston, MA SMSA); Census of Population and Housing: PHC80-V-23 (Massachusetts); and Census of Population and Housing: 1980 CENSUS TRACTS P.L. 94-171 Counts (Suffolk County, Massachusetts).

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CENTRAL CITY/D.S.S. SERVICE AREA

We have described changes in the size of the Latino population according to selected cities and towns, and the six Regions and forty areas used by the Department of Social Services. Now we want to examine more closely the relationship between central cities and the remainder of the corresponding service areas.* This will tell us how much of the Latino population in some service areas is located in the central city rather than in its outlying parts. Included are areas outside the city of Boston with at least two thousand(2,000) persons from Spanish language backgrounds in 1970, and with a city or town containing at least 50,000 persons (Table XII).

- We found that within the larger D.S.S. areas the Latino population tended to concentrate in the central cities. To a certain extent this reflects an earlier finding: most persons from this ethnic background in Massachusetts reside in medium size and large cities and towns. The growth of the Latino population occurred primarily in the central city as well.

- Less than one-third of the Latino population in the Lynn-Chelsea Area lives in the central city (Lynn). This is an atypical case; in this area, most Latinos reside in Chelsea, a 'small' city with a population of approximately 25,000 in 1980.

* Central cities are medium or large size cities with a population of at least 50,000 people.

TABLE XII: NUMBER OF PEOPLE FROM SPANISH LANGUAGE BACKGROUNDS BY CENTRAL CITY/D.S.S. SERVICE AREA*, 1980

Region/Central D.S.S. Area	Number of Latinos	% Distribution Within D.S.S. Area
REGION I		
Springfield Area (Area 4)	14,053	100.0
Springfield	13,804	98.0
Remainder	249	2.0
Holyoke Area (Area 3)	7,420	100.0
Holyoke	6,165	83.0
Chicopee	629	8.0
Remainder	626	9.0
REGION II		
Worcester Area (Area 10)	7,259	100.0
Worcester	6,877	95.0
Remainder	382	5.0
REGION III		
Lawrence Area (Area 12)	11,211	100.0
Lawrence	10,296	91.8
Remainder	915	8.2
Lynn--Chelsea Area (Area 16)	6,213	100.0
Lynn	1,998	32.1
Remainder	4,215	67.8
REGION IV		
Framingham Area (Area 24)	2,962	100.0
Framingham Town	2,186	74.0
Remainder	776	26.0
REGION V		
Brockton Area (Area 30)	3,122	100.0
Brockton	2,142	69.0
Remainder	980	31.0
New Bedford Area (Area 34)	5,469	100.0
New Bedford	4,497	82.0
Remainder	972	18.0

Source: TABLE VIII AND TABLE XI

* The Cambridge-Somerville Area is not included because the entire Service Area is comprised of two cities; the Newton Area is not included because the Spanish language background population declined in this Area between 1970 and 1980.

Examining the Black population as we did the Latino in the larger areas, a similar pattern emerges. The table which follows lists those areas outside the city of Boston with at least two thousand(2,000) Blacks in 1970 and which contain at least one city or town with at least 50,000 persons (see Table XIII).

- As in the case for the Latino population, the growth of the Black population within the larger areas occurred inside the central city rather than in the outlying areas. Again, this tends to reflect an earlier finding: eighty seven (87.0) percent of the Black population in Massachusetts resides in medium and large cities and towns.

- In the Springfield Area, the difference in place of residence between Blacks and persons from Spanish language backgrounds is almost insignificant. Ninety-nine (99.0) percent of all Blacks and ninety-eight (98.0) percent of all persons from Spanish language backgrounds in this area live in the central city.

- There is a difference between the place of residence for Blacks and Latinos in the Lynn-Chelsea Area. Here, seventy-three (73.1) percent of all Blacks in the area live in the central city,(Lynn), but only thirty-two (32.1) percent of all Latinos do. On the other hand, two-thirds of the Lynn Area Latinos reside primarily in Chelsea.

TABLE XIII: BLACK POPULATION BY CENTRAL CITY/D.S.S.S. AREA*, 1980

Region/Central D.S.S.S. Area	Number of Blacks	% Distribution Within D.S.S.S. Area	
REGION I			
Springield Area (Area 4)	25,463	100.0	
Springfield	25,219	99.0	
Remainder	244	1.0	
REGION II			
Worcester Area (Area 10)	4,966	100.0	
Worcester	4,625	93.1	
Remainder	341	6.9	
REGION III			
Lynn/Chelsea Area (Area 16)	4,166	100.0	
Lynn	3,048	73.1	
Remainder	1,118	26.8	
Tri-City Area (Area 18)	3,131	100.0	
Malden	998	31.9	
Medford	1,634	52.2	84.1**
Remainder (Everett)	499	15.9	
REGION V			
Brockton Area (Area 30)	6,826	100.0	
Brockton	4,929	72.2	
Remainder	1,897	27.8	

Source: TABLE VIII AND TABLE XI

* The Cambridge-Somerville Area is not included because the entire area is comprised of only two cities; the Holyoke, New Bedford, and Cape Cod and the Islands Areas are not included because the Black population declined in these places between 1970 and 1980.

**Both Malden and Medford have populations greater than 50,000 persons.

SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS

Continuing an earlier demographic pattern, minorities have increased their concentrations in northeastern cities since 1970. And, as in Massachusetts, the Spanish language background population has started to outnumber Blacks in areas surrounding older cities in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut.[14]

A significant portion of the Spanish language background population is characterized by low income and poverty status.* In 1975 one study found that in Massachusetts "approximately 40 percent of all Spanish families were poor, and among female-headed Spanish families the incidence of poverty was 86 percent."[15] One survey of selected areas in Connecticut, New York and New Jersey also suggested that the Spanish language background population was characterized by a high incidence of low income status.[16]

Based on illiteracy rates (Table XIV), we may conclude that this population is also characterized by an inadequate educational history.[17] The national illiteracy rate is approximately five (4.6) percent. Although not strictly comparable with data for Massachusetts, this figure may be used as a yardstick in order to judge the magnitude of this problem. The illiteracy rate for persons from Spanish language backgrounds is quite high in some places. In Springfield, for example, it is 26.7 percent for this group; in New Bedford and Lawrence it is 26.4 and 19.2 percent respectively.

* In 1979, the mean family income for all families in Massachusetts was $24,109; for families with a Spanish-origin householder it was $13,717 (Census of Population and Housing, 1980 -- Summary Tape File 3a.)

TABLE XIV: ILLITERACY RATES FOR PEOPLE OVER 18 YEARS AND FROM SPANISH LANGUAGE BACKGROUNDS, BY SELECTED CITIES AND TOWNS, 1972.

	Number of People 18 Years and Over	Illiteracy Rate
Boston	7,335	14.4%
Springfield	2,212	26.7
Cambridge	830	1.6
Worcester	813	8.1
Lawrence	769	19.2
Holyoke	684	10.9
Framingham (Town)	537	7.5
Newton	519	0.1
Chelsea	518	29.4
Brookline (Town)	511	5.8
New Bedford	495	26.4
Lowell	496	13.2
Lynn	449	0.1
Westfield	412	23.4

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 627 "Language Minority, Illiteracy, and Voting Data Used in Making Determinations for the Voting Rights Acts Amendments of 1975" (Public Law 94-73).

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

The general findings of this Report lead to the conclusion that the Spanish language background population is the fastest growing ethnic group in the Commonwealth. The growth rate for this group between 1970 and 1980 is greater than that of Blacks or whites. In many cities and towns, the increase in the number of persons from Spanish language backgrounds can be described as quite dramatic. Outside of Boston this is the largest minority group in Massachusetts. It outnumbers Blacks in an overwhelming majority of the medium and larger size cities and towns. The growth of this minority is also interesting in that it has occurred across the Commonwealth. Unlike the increase for the total population, which in large part took place in southeastern Massachusetts, we find that the Spanish language background population increased in all geographic regions of the Commonwealth.

This increase can probably be explained by a number of factors. It is in part a reflection of better enumeration procedures resulting in less undercounting of Latinos in 1980, than in 1970. It may in part be a result of natural increase (excess births over deaths), and also to immigration from Spanish speaking countries.[12] Despite the very rapid growth of this group, however, its share of the statewide population remains quite small. The share more than doubled between 1970 and 1980, but in the latter year it is still only 2.5 percent of Massachusetts' total population.

These findings are generally similar to other demographic developments in the whole northeastern region of the United States. Recently released federal census data show that the Black and Spanish language background populations are increasing in many of the older and larger cities, while the white population in these same localities is decreasing.[13]

IMPLICATIONS OF RESULTS FOR SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY

Service areas experiencing relatively large increases in the Spanish language background population may find that social services are influenced in two basic ways. First, there may be a demand for a greater quantity of services. In that the population we are looking at tends to be poor, young and "new" to the Commonwealth, the need for a variety of social services will increase. Those responsible for the delivery of social services may also find that the kinds of services, or even the way in which these services are delivered, will have to change in accordance with the social and cultural characteristics of this group.

In the summer of 1980, the Commissioner of Social Services in Massachusetts cited the importance of balancing the professional staff with representatives of the various client groups. It was suggested that a professional staff which is 'socially descriptive' with the clients might be able to provide better services.[21]

In the Fall of 1982, an Hispanic Task Force was organized within DSS to study a number of issues of concern to Latino staff and consumers. The Task Force produced a report for the Commissioner in 1982[22] which outlines policy recommendations in the areas of: staffing/recruitment, case assignment, workload, support/training and service delivery/outreach. The implementation of these recommendations is presently underway.

The implementation of the Task Force's recommendations, especially the expansion of bilingual/bicultural staff at the Department of Social Services,will do much to improve access to social services for the Latino communities in Massachusetts. Further implications for social services (and other human services, e.g., medical and educational) also exist due to the rapid rise of the Latino population:

- Private agencies from which DSS and other state agencies purchase services for their clients must also have sufficient bilingual/bicultural staff in order for the same range of services to be as fully accessible to Latino clients as to others.

- The Department of Social Services and other (private) placement or adoption agencies need to recruit foster homes and adoptive families from the Spanish language background communities.

- Staff of social service agencies, medical and educational facilities, and other community-based organizations, who are neither bilingual nor familiar with cultural differences especially among immigrant populations, should at least receive some basic training aimed at cultural sensitivity and awareness and have easily available interpreter services.

- There should be coordination and collaboration at the Secretariat level so that the various public agencies can effectively address the range of needs of the increasing Latino population.

FOOTNOTES

1. These boundaries have been delineated by the Executive Office of Human Services.

2. "Identifying 'Hispanic' Populations: The Influence of Research Methodology Upon Public Policy" American Journal of Public Health, Vol. 70, No. 4, April 1980, p.355.

3. There are a number of sources which can be consulted to investigate differences between various Latino groups; one document which uses federal census data to investigate this question is Mae Lee The First Step Toward Equality (New York: The National Puerto Rican Forum, 1980). Also see the series on this topic published by the New York Times, October, 1980.

4. Difficulties also arise from other factors such as "Variation in the economic and social characteristics of respondents, the areas of origin of the population, the attitudes of respondents toward the census and government, population density, housing conditions and patterns, the quality of enumerators, and local census management..." See "Developmental Estimates of the Census: Demographic Analysis" Current Population Reports Special Studies Series P-23, No. 65 U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, December, 1977, p.4

5. Charles P. Kaplan and Thomas L. Van Valey Census '80: Continuing the Factfinder Tradition (Washington D.C.: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 1980), pp.185, 264; also see Nathan Keyfitz "Information and Allocation: Two Uses of the 1980 Census" The American Statistician Vol. 33, (No. 2 May, 1979 , p.47.

6. See the statement endorsed by the Joint Center for Political Studies in Washington, D.C., in Focus Vol. 8 (No. 5 May 1980), p.2; also see the following: Detroit News and Wall Street Journal, April 3, 1980, Chicago Sun Times, April 5, 1980, Chicago Tribune, June 13, 1980 and the New York Times, July 23, 1980. More complete discussions about various aspects of this problem in Black and Latino communities is provided in Black People and the 1980 Census: Proceedings from a Conference on the Population Undercount (Chicago: Illinois Council for Black Studies, December 1979)

7. Kaplan and Van Valey, pp. 427-430. Also see the following report for some other difficulties with the comparability of both counts: "Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States - March 1979" Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics Series P-20, No. 355 U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, p. 16.

8. Ibid., p. 281.

9. Also see an article on this topic in the New York Times April 12, 1981.

10. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS Final Report PC (1)-B-23 Massachusetts, Appendix B: "Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics," P.7.

11. A study conducted by the Office of Research and Evaluation, Department of Public Welfare found the following places to have Haitians, Chinese and Cape Verdeans in concentrations of 200 or more:

    Boston - Chinese, Haitian, Cape Verdean
    Chicopee - Cape Verdean
    Springfield - Cape Verdean
    Lawrence - Cape Verdean, Haitian
    Gloucester - Cape Verdean
    Peabody - Cape Verdean
    Cambridge - Cape Verdean, Haitian
    Somerville - Cape Verdean
    Waltham - Haitian
    Brookline - Chinese
    Framingham - Cape Verdean
    Hudson - Cape Verdean
    Brockton - Cape Verdean
    Fall River - Cape Verdean
    Falmouth - Cape Verdean
    New Bedford - Cape Verdean

    See Roger Wirt and Raul Solaso-Nunez "Linguistic Minorities in Massachusetts: A Delineation by Local Welfare Office Catchment Areas" (June 1980).

12. For a report on immigration to the United States from Spanish-speaking countries, see "Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1970" Current Population Reports: Population Characteristics Series P-23, No. 354 U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

13. See New York Times, April 5, 1981 and June 3, 1971.

14. New York Times, April 12, 1981.

15. This compared with 26.8% for white, female-headed families and 48.9% for non-white families. See Edward Meehan "Issues in Allocating Governor's Discretionary Grants to Significant Segments in Massachusetts: A Discussion Paper" Department of Manpower Development, Division of Policy and Evaluation (May, 1980).

16. New York Times, April 12, 1981

17. Illiteracy is defined by the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (Amendments of 1975) "as the percentage of the citizen participation 18 years and over completing less than 5 years of school." See "Language Minority, Illiteracy and Voting Data Used in Making Determinations for the Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1974" Current Population Reports, Series P-25 No. 627 U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, pp. 1 and 2.

18. This is based on data compiled by the Planning Unit of the Office of Policy and Program, Department of Social Services on the age composition of Massachusetts' population, 1950 to 1976.

19. See 18.

20. See 18.

21. The Boston Globe July 26, 1980. Note that the term, "socially discriptive," is borrowed from David Greenstone and Paul Peterson Race and Authority in Urban America (Russel Sage Foundation: New Yrok, 1973).

22. Hispanic Project Task Force: Policy Recommendations Report August, 1983 Department of Social Services, Massachusetts.

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